

friends on the border of Orange county, will, it is hoped, honor the occasion with their attendance.

For the Voice of Freedom.
Rev. Mr. McCree.

Brother Knapp.—As I am persuaded there are but few persons who heard this gentleman lecture on Colonization, that know his real sentiments in relation to the moral character of American Slavery,—and as I have good reason to know that the impression received by many Colonizationists who heard him was, not only that he 'abhorred proslaveryism'—but that he viewed Slavery to be a great moral evil—a crying sin against God: I wish to lay before the readers of the Voice what I know upon this subject, from the very best authority, hoping that it may fall under the observation of some Colonizationists, who would have been astounded and shocked to have heard Mr. McCree declare in the course of one of his lectures in Montpelier, that Slavery as it exists by law in the U. S. is not sin.

And here let me declare that I entertain no hostile feelings towards Mr. McCree, but that I speak merely from a sense of duty, nor should I deem it necessary to make this declaration, were it not manifest to me that my friend, from some cause, inclined to conceal his sentiments upon this subject.

At my first interview with Mr. McCree, (which was occasioned by a conviction that some of my Colonization friends misapprehended him, in some of his remarks and positions in his first lecture in our Village) one of the many questions I asked him, (he having given me full license to do so, assuring me it would give him much pleasure to answer any and all I might be disposed to ask), was, relative to the moral character of slavery; to which he unhesitatingly replied that it was not sin, and quoted Scripture, both from the Old and New Testaments to sustain that position. We had much conversation upon this topic, and I received no other impression than that he considered Slavery a Divine institution, and stated to various persons, that such were his views. On meeting Mr. McCree during his second visit to our Village, he expressed much regret that he had been misapprehended, and consequently misrepresented upon this subject; and after some conversation, we agreed to meet at his room and review the matter, and endeavor perfectly to understand each other. I therefore reduced to writing some eight or ten interrogations, in such definite form as would only require yea, or no, to give me a correct knowledge of his views.

The first of these questions was, whether or not, he considered slavery, as it exists in the U. S. by law, to be sin; and that I might be clearly understood, I read to him the two following clauses of slave laws, and asked him if this was the true character of slavery in all the slave States; to which he replied in the affirmative, viz:

[A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but what must belong to his master.—Louisiana Code.

Slaves shall be deemed, taken, reputed and adjudged in law to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever.—Laws of S. Carolina, Stroud, p. 22, 23.]

Here I was sorry to see my friend evince an unwillingness to give a definite answer, which for a long time he entirely evaded, but as I could not be satisfied with any thing short of a full yea or no, he finally declared unequivocally that slavery is not sin!

And now, Brother Knapp, I shall leave it for you or Brother McCree, or some other Brother more accustomed to splitting hairs than I am to shew in what, after all, the misapprehension, or misrepresentation consists, in this affair. But that an institution, so vast as slavery—holding, and sealing the destiny of unnumbered millions of creatures bearing the image of their Creator, must have a very distinct moral character, is clear to my mind, and if it be not sinful, I see not but it must be holy, and as all holy institutions are of Divine origin, what according to my Brother's creed, is American Slavery but a Divine Institution?

J. SEELY, Agt. Vt. A. S. S.
Randolph, May 29, 1839.

For the Voice of Freedom.

"What has the North to do with Slavery?"

Answer.—"Content earnestly for the faith which was once delivered to the Saints," until the evil spirit of slavery is so cast out of the church, that Christ may be preached in the house dedicated to His worship, even when it is known that the claims of the poor outcast, chattelized, purchase of his blood are to be presented.

On Sabbath, (12th ultimo) I preached in Barre; in the morning, I addressed a note to Rev. Mr. Aspinwall and the trustees of the M. E. C. requesting permission to preach in their Chapel at 5 o'clock, P. M. (its location being more central than the Congregational meeting house) stating that the text would be, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus," assuring them that while the condition and claims of our colored brethren in bonds would be presented, nothing would be advanced but in perfect harmony with the spirit of the above Scripture. By a note returned to me by Bro. Aspinwall, I was informed that the majority of the trustees declined granting the request. I was informed also by a brother

that one of the trustees most decidedly opposed to my preaching in this chapel, had himself been a preacher of the Gospel, and a member of the last General Assembly of this State.

My appointment therefore, at 5 o'clock was at the school house, which is large and was crowded with an attentive audience. I would not be understood to represent Rev. Mr. Aspinwall as opposed to my preaching in the Chapel, which I was informed was not the case,—but I give the facts to the public in answer to the oft repeated inquiry, 'what has the North to do with slavery?' and I hope that those ministers of Christ who recognize themselves, by the nature of their office and the authority of their Master, to be the constituted advocates of the slave, will see no occasion to inquire what they can, or ought to do, while the spirit of slavery lives and reigns to such an alarming extent in the Churches of Christ at the north.

J. SEELY, Agt. Vt. A. S. S.

Montpelier, 22d May, 1839.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following letters from Messrs. Birney and Tappan furnish the latest intelligence respecting the doings of the Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. They will be read with deep interest at the present time. We copy them from the Emancipator.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1839.

BROTHER LEAVITT.—Yesterday, I attended the opening of the (old school) General Assembly, and heard Mr. Plummer's sermon. It was written out, and read from the manuscript. As a composition it was chaste; the conception was good; and, as a whole, I think it was a superior production. He recommended moderation—a thing not often observed in acrimonious church broils, by the triumphant party. It seems strange to hear how southern ministers tell of oppression; they speak of the oppressor, as if he was either a mere abstraction, or the inhabitant of every land but their own,—of wrong and injustice with as much sang froid, as if they neither perpetrated it themselves on the poor negroes, or were not the apologists of those who do.

This morning, at the General Assembly of the New School, the committee on overtures reported the slavery question among others. No small consternation is excited. On my way to the meeting I met one of the D. S. of this city, who had just come from hearing the discussion on a motion to postpone the subject to next Tuesday. He was a great deal moved—and went so far as to say, that if the slavery question was to be acted on by the New School, he, with his congregation would at once cease their connection with it. When I arrived at the meeting the question had just been taken to postpone till Tuesday—when it is to be hoped a great battle will be fought (for the adversaries are fierce and determined) and a great battle won by the friends of righteousness and freedom.

Surprising efforts are being made to persuade the anti-slavery members—just to pass by the question this year—just to let the body become organized, and put on an embodied character and that, in due time, it will be taken up and disposed of as they would have it; just to put off now, that they are in a crisis. By this cry, I fear, some of our friends have already been beguiled. But others with whom I have conversed, I am sure have not. They know that many of the soundest parts of the Church are only waiting to see what action the New School will take on the subject of Slavery, to decide what course they will take. They will make those who appear to be more the friends of organization than of the cause of righteousness, take their course—either for the North and liberty, or for the South and slavery. Such men as Stewart and Rankin and Gale, and others whom I might mention, will not be misled by the cry, that this is not a proper time for introducing the subject into the Assembly, for decision. They will not be frightened by the cry already put forth by the leading southern members, in the discussion to-day, that slavery must not be discussed there.

The friends of the slave occupy a most responsible station in this new body. Now is the time for them to act with effect. At the very outset of the organization it is best to settle all dissenting questions, if they would hereafter live in harmony. It would be far better, in my judgment, for the New School to be broken into fragments at once, and be prevented from organizing at all, than for slaveholders, for a moment, to find in it a covert from the coming indignance of the Christian world. I look with great interest to what may be done next Tuesday.

An 'Interlocutory' meeting on the slavery question is to be held between this and Tuesday.

Yours, truly,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1839, P. M.

DEAR BROTHER LEAVITT.—Being here to attend to my Appeal to the N. S. General Assembly, (which is assigned for consideration to-morrow, after being reported by the Judicial Committee, who were unanimous in favor of taking up the appeal for decisive action,) I will write a few lines respecting the discussion on the subject of SLAVERY in the Assembly this forenoon.

The subject came up on a motion to have the several memorials on the subject of slavery read. After considerable discussion—and rejection of motions to postpone the subject—it was resolved that the memorials be read. They were read in an admirable manner by brother Cox and Alvan Stewart, when the Assembly resolved to have an interlocutory meeting, and exchange their minds freely on the subject. Rev. Dr. Hill of Va. wished to read some documents, he said, on the subject; and leave being given he read several passages of scripture, viz: 1 Cor. 7th ch. 20 &c. verses, Col. 4 ch. in part, Eph. 6 ch. in part, 2 Titus, 2 ch. 9 verse, Paul to Philemon.

In reading from Col. the doctor made a mistake that excited a smile over the whole Assembly. He began as follows: 'Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, &c.' The doctor perceiving a general smile said, 'I have not begun exactly at the place I intended,' and then began to read from the previous chapter, 'Servants obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, &c.' At another time also Dr. Hill occasioned a similar smile in the Assembly. After reading 14 verses in the Epistle to Philemon he stopped, when some one called out 'Read the next

verse.' The doctor read it—'but without thy mind I would do nothing, &c.' Some one exclaimed, 'read the two next.' The doctor read, 'not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved, &c.'

Before the discussion took place, Rev. Mr. Williston led in prayer. Rev. Mr. Graves wished that the whole subject should be left to the presbyteries. Rev. Mr. — wished a resolution could be adopted of a general nature, fearing further action on the exciting subject would divide the Assembly. Rev. John Rankin made a neat argumentative and admirable reply to Dr. Hill. The meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M., when the subject will be further discussed.

A large number of persons of both sexes, attended to hear the discussion, and it was pleasant to see the deep interest taken in the subject by the assembly. It is evident that their minds are FULL OF THE SUBJECT, and it was acknowledged all round, that some action must be taken upon it.

Truly yours,

LEWIS TAPPAN.

Domestic.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

Revival in Jericho.

Jericho, 6th May, 1839.

BROTHER MURRAY.—I would inform our friends, and the friends of Zion, that we have enjoyed a very interesting revival of religion in this place during the winter past. In the latter part of November, Brother Miller gave us a course of lectures on the second coming of Christ. Although the Lectures were but partially attended, good impressions were made on the minds of many. These lectures were immediately followed by a series of religious meetings, in which the Rev. S. Kellogg, of Montpelier, performed the principal part of the labor. The meeting was one of deep interest. The different religious denominations united and labored together in great harmony. The divine blessing attended, and numbers were hopefully converted to God.

The work of divine grace thus revived, did not cease with the protracted meeting, but after its close continued to spread. It spread into every neighborhood in town, in some of which it was very powerful, and continued through the winter and a part of the spring months, with unabated interest. As the fruit of the revival, I have baptized fifty-three who have united with the Baptist church. Others are expected soon. Between forty and fifty have united with the other denominations in town. A good state of religious feeling continues, and I trust will continue, and that the standard of piety will be elevated. Surely the Lord has done great things for us. Glory to his name.

Yours affectionately,

ISAIAH HUNTLEY.

The Youth's Cabinet.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Containing a great variety of choice reading for youth, is published every Thursday, at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston. It is devoted to Liberty, Peace, Temperance, and Religious, Moral and Intellectual, and Physical Education. All letters relating to the paper should be directed to N. Southard.

Terms. \$1 per annum in advance, 10 copies to one address, \$8 or 80 cents each, 20 " " " \$14 or 70 " " " 30 " " " \$18 or 60 " " " These terms are offered to those only who send the money with the order. Superintendents and teachers of Sabbath or Common Schools may enable their scholars and friends to obtain a large amount of pleasing and useful reading very cheap, by forwarding their money and receiving their papers.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is a cabinet of many valuable treasures, which are admirably calculated to enrich the youthful mind. We hope it will be extensively patronized.—Sabbath School Advertiser.

We consider it worthy the patronage of Christian parents.—Eastern Baptist.

Its editor, by his uncommon tact, industry, correct taste, and thorough going principles, is admirably qualified to conduct such a paper,—a paper which is much needed, and cannot fail to be highly beneficial.—Liberator.

It will be found interesting to youth, and should be patronized by the friends of moral reformation.—N. E. Spectator.

Among the numerous new periodicals starting up in these times, no one has fallen upon our table which we can more heartily recommend to the place designed for it to occupy, than this.—P. M. Chronicle.

Those parents and guardians who wish to be aided in their attempts to educate and govern the children committed to their charge, should by all means patronize this paper. It comes at only one dollar per year, and more interesting and profitable reading for young people could not be obtained in any other way.—Zion's Watchman.

The above are only a few of the many favorable notices received.

Many eminent ministers and teachers have used stronger language, and very flattering testimonials might be given from parents in whose families the paper has been received. Editors who will give the above advertisement one insertion shall have the paper sent to their order one year, without exchange, if they wish it.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.

THE CROPS.—The Harrisburg Chronicle of Wednesday states that, thus far, the winter crops have most promising appearance it that neighborhood, many of the farmers being of opinion that the grain fields 'never looked better.' Vegetables of all kinds are also declared to be in a state of fine forwardness; and for the fruit, the blossoming could not be finer. The editor of that paper says: 'We have taken several rides into the country within a week, and the appearance of the whole country is delightful: the green luxuriant herbage which covered the fields, the half grown foliage of the fruit and trees, together with their full bloom blossoms, cast a most unspeakable beauty and fragrance around.'

The Westminster Carroltonian of this morning says: 'The growing crops are excellent in Frederick county. The wheat is very good in Carroll—the rye in some places is not so good.'

CROPS IN THE WEST.—A Cincinnati paper of May 1st, says the crops never looked better, and as to the fruits, the quantity was so great that the trees would break down with their burdens before the fruit was half ripe.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—We learn from the Bridport Con. Reporter, that Mr. Abner S. Bugbee, of Benson, Vermont, went on board the whale ship Atlantic, on Monday the 6th inst., for the purpose of examining the ship, and in walking upon the lower deck, where it was somewhat dark, he fell through the hatchway to the bottom of the vessel, and was taken out insensible, and much bruised and mutilated. He died about 11 o'clock on the succeeding evening. Mr. Bugbee was a man of rare mathematical talents and qualifications, and enjoying a high reputation as a practical surveyor and engineer, and was a successful lecturer upon mathematical science.—Vergennes Vermont.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Justin Kellogg, Esq., one of our most worthy and respected citizens, was killed on Thursday morning, by the upsetting of the stage coach on Oak Hill, near Buskirk's bridge. The accident was caused by the breaking of the harness while descending the hill.—Troy Mail.

We have conversed with Mr. Amsden, of Malone, who was a passenger in the same stage, and was seated next to Mr. Kellogg when the accident occurred.—No one was seriously injured beside Mr. Kellogg—it is believed that his injury was internal. The unfortunate gentleman survived the accident about 20 minutes.—N. Y. Spectator.

Ripe strawberries appeared in Washington market on Tuesday morning, the first of the season. Price about two dollars per quart.—N. Y. Ecologist.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—The Little Rock Advocate states that the steamboats Bee and Indian are both sunk in the river above that place—the Bee a short distance below Fort Gibson, and the Indian a little above Fort Smith. It is thought both will be lost.

The St. Louis Republic, of the 4th, says the steamboat Ruine, when nearly opposite the mouth of the Gasconade river, burst both her boilers, lu fortunately injuring no one. The cause of the collapse is attributed to an insufficiency of water in the boilers at the time.

NOTICES.

Call for the National Convention.

At the last anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, it was voted to hold a National Convention at Albany, on the 31st day of July next. The undersigned were appointed a committee to issue a CALL and make the necessary arrangements for the proposed convention.

In executing the wishes of the Society, they accordingly most cordially invite all such FREEMEN OF THE U. STATES AS ADOPT THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to meet in convention at Albany on the last Wednesday of July next, in the 4th Presbyterian meeting house, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The object of the convention is the thorough discussion of those great principles which lie at the foundation of the abolition enterprise throughout the civilized world; and of the measures which are suited to its accomplishment in the United States, and especially those which relate to the proper exercise of the right of suffrage by citizens of the free states. All questions and matters foreign to this object will be cautiously avoided in the deliberations of the occasion.

URGA.—W. L. Chaplin, Wm. Goodell, NEW YORK.—Joshua Leavitt, H. B. Stanton, TRACY.—Gordon Grant, ALBANY.—N. Safford, A. G. Alder, Hiram Fanning, Nathan Colburn.

County Anti-Slavery Meeting.

The next quarterly meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Berlin, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Rev. Mr. Seely and Col. J. P. Miller, agents of the State Anti-Slavery Society, are expected to be present. It is earnestly hoped there will be a general attendance of the friends of the cause from all parts of the county. By direction of the Executive Committee.

C. L. KNAPP, Secretary.

Montpelier, May 25, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[Reported for the Yankee Farmer.]

MONDAY, May 27, 1839.

At market 242 Beef Cattle, 23 yoke Working Oxen, 47 Cows and Calves, 425 Sheep, and 675 Swine. PRICES. Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$9.25; second quality, \$8 to \$8.50; third quality \$7.50 to \$8. Working Oxen.—\$110, \$112, \$118, \$130, 135. Cows and Calves.—Dull. Ordinary were sold at 30, 35, 40 and 50. Two or three as high as \$60.

MARRIAGES.

In Montgomery, May 5, by Rev. Mr. Obeah, Mr. LEWIS GOODFELD, to Miss SAREPTA MARTIN, all of M.

DEATHS.

In Waitfield, May 19th Widow RACHEL SMITH, aged 71 years.—Printers in Greenfield, Mass., Ohio and New York all Pennsylvania, are requested, &c.

In Montpelier on the 26th inst., James Stevens, in the 34th year of his age, of a lingering illness, which he bore with a fortitude, patience and even cheerfulness that affords a consoling evidence that in the exercise of christian principle there is a power that disarms death of its terrors, and even brightens the gloomy pathway to the grave with the hope of immortality.

[The following lines were addressed to him by an intimate friend on taking leave of him in the time of his illness, which, by the request of the deceased, are offered for insertion in the Voice of Freedom.]

JAMES: Farewell, my dear Friend! I had hoped that the tie Which in friendship our hearts had united, Might have bound us for years, but a tear and a sigh Must now tell that those hopes are all blighted.

But few are the days that will watch thy decay, But mine who their number can tell? To inward disease I now am a prey, Though the outward may promise so well.

And is it indeed a hard thing to die, While friends are so tender and dear? And yet who would choose to outlive every tie That sweetens our pilgrimage here?

And were it not better to pass away now, Ere Friendship's soft summer hath flown, Than to be the last leaf on the storm beaten bough, To linger and wither alone?

And should I toil on till my life's should be gray, And time waste his name on my brow, Dear James! I should often remember this day, And thy form be before me as now!

Fare thee well! Fare thee well! I am going—am gone, On earth we may meet again never! But may we be found in that glorious throng Where distance or death cannot sever.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT

HAVE this day received, at their Cash Store, a large amount of FRESH GOODS, from New York and Boston, comprising a very general assortment which they have recently purchased with cash, and which they offer at prices which cannot fail to please. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

IF N. B. L. & W. will soon remove their Cash Store to the large white Store one door North of the old Langdon Store, on Main st., where goods will be sold cheap for prompt pay. Call and see.

Montpelier, May 1, 1839.

THE CASH STORE IS

REMOVED!!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT have removed their CASH STORE to the large White Building, one door north of the Landon Store, on Main street—where they have on hand, and are daily receiving, a great variety of Desirable GOODS, which they offer for sale at great bargains. Call and see.

Montpelier, May 16, 1839.

MRS. STEARNS will recommence her School at the dwelling house of J. M. Stearns, on Court street, near the Methodist Chapel, on Wednesday the 5th of June. Tuition, 1 shilling per week.

AT THE CASH STORE OF STORRS & LANGDON'S,

JUST received from Boston and New York, an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS, among which may be found:—

From 6 to 7,000 yds. PRINTS, from 6d to 3 1/2 per yd. From 40 to 60 pieces plain and fig'd dress SILKS—all shades.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES. BONNETS, from 20 cts. to 15.50. Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Muslin de Laine, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Hdk's., Shawls, Flannel Binding, Gloves, Oiled Silks, Neck Stocks.

4,000 yds. Sheetings, from 10 1/4 to 16 cts. 1,400 Shirtings, from 7 to 10 cts. Tie-ing, Cotton Yarn, Wickin', Batting, &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, CHINA TEA WARE, with Plates to match.

Anvils, Vices, Mill Saws, and Hard Ware in general. Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, Iron Axes, with pipe Boxes fitted. A Large and more general assortment of all kinds of IRON and STEEL, and at lower prices than has been sold before, will be received in a few days.

We invite our friends and the public to examine our stock and prices.

We are on the principle of SMALL advance for CASH, or SHORT credit.

WANTED—1,000 yds. TOW CLOTH, DRIED APPLE, BUTTER, CHEESE and GRAIN OF ALL KINDS. May 15th, 1839.

NEW GOODS!

JEWETT, HOWES & CO.

ARE just receiving from New York and Boston a prime assortment of Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers.

May 4, 1839.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BALDWIN & SCOTT

HAVE just received a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell cheap for cash. Those wishing for a great bargain will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

May 12, 1839.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS!!!

R. R. RIKER, DEALER & TAILOR, (State street, opposite the Bank)

HAS received from New York, a prime assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior quality and texture, which he offers to his customers and the public generally, on the most accommodating terms. Gentlemen wishing for clothing are requested to call and examine his stock of Cloths. Garments made up in the latest mode of Fashion. Black satin stocks, shirt bosoms, Collars Rubber Pantalon Straps, Tailors Inch Measures, Drilled Eyed Needles, &c., for sale cheap for Cash.

Cutting done for others to make at short notice, and warranted to fit.

May 12, 1839.

New Arrangement!

THE Subscriber having taken as partner his son, WILLIAM P. BADGER, in the business heretofore conducted by himself, the business will hereafter be done under the firm of J. E. BADGER & SON.

Montpelier, Feb. 7, 1839.

J. E. BADGER.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,

STATE ST., MONTPELIER, VT.

J. E. BADGER & SON,

Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, FURS, SUSPENDERS, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., would return their thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to their establishment, and solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats of all kinds at city wholesale prices.

February 7, 1839.

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Notice.

THOSE indebted to J. E. BADGER, by note or account, of over six months standing, are requested to call and adjust the same immediately.

February 7, 1839.

J. E. BADGER.

MILITARY GOODS.

JUST received from New York, by R. R. RIKER, State street, opposite the Bank, a large assortment of MILITARY GOODS, suitable for the present regulation of the Militia of this State. Terms—Cash.

May 6th, 1839.

RED COATS FOR SALE!

1 Doz. Red Coats, suitable for the Militia Musician of this State.

May 8, 1839.

R. R. RIKER.

MILITARY STAFF UNIFORM!